Translated article:

One-third of China's urban permanent population cannot settle down

Xu Xianping: Urbanization of people is imminent

■China City News reporter Zhang Aqiang

"China City News" (Page 11, December 07, 2015)

"Putting people first means gradually breaking down the dual system of urban and rural China, breaking up the dual contradiction between old residents and new residents in cities and unequal access to basic public services." On November 27, former deputy director of the National Development and Reform Commission Director Xu Xianping pointed out at the 2015 Urban China Plan Annual Forum that in order to gradually break down the barriers of the household registration system, we must embark on urbanization.

The just-released “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” planning recommendations have once again emphasized the need to promote a new type of urbanization that puts people at the core.

"In essence, urbanization is a natural historical process that accompanies the development of industrialization. The secondary and tertiary industries gather in cities and towns, the rural population moves to cities and towns, and the scale and number of cities and towns continue to expand." In Xu Xianping's view, In the future, the promotion of human urbanization will be committed

to the construction of inclusive cities, innovative cities, green cities, smart cities, and humanistic cities.

"The primary task of inclusive city construction has been put forward in the 'Thirteenth Five-Year Plan' planning recommendations, which is to accelerate the increase in services to the registered population." Xu Xianping pointed out that the concept of inclusive city was proposed by the United Nations Human Settlements Agency, emphasizing that in the process of urban development, it is necessary to Achieve balance and unity of fairness and effectiveness, and provide equal employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and basic public services to all residents.

The "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" recommendations point out that China currently has a permanent population of 750 million in cities and towns, of which 250 million are migrant workers and their families. In other words, about one-third of China's population cannot settle in cities, cannot enjoy public services for urban residents, and does not have corresponding citizen rights.

"I think the first task in building an inclusive city is to allow these agricultural migrant workers who usually live in the city to settle down, so it is now proposed that 100 million people will settle down by 2020." Xu Xianping predicts that by 2020, the number of migrant workers will reach 3.2 Around 100 million. Among them, 100 million people have settled down, and the other 200 million people enjoy the public services they deserve through the residence permit system.

Of course, Xu Xianping’s expectations also include an economic account. He pointed out that when a farmer becomes a resident, his income increases three times, and his consumption industry also increases three times. "I saw that last year, the average annual monthly salary of migrant workers was 2,846 yuan, but their consumption was only 1,000 yuan. Where did the money go? Many of them were sent back to their hometowns." Xu Xianping believes that migrant workers should no longer become tourists in the city, It will greatly promote social and economic development.

Regarding the construction of innovative cities, Xu Xianping explained that innovation is the main driving force for urban development. Innovative cities in the world can be roughly divided into four categories: industry, technology, service, and culture. Silicon Valley in the United States is a model for technological innovation cities; while Paris, France, is a model for cultural innovation.

Regarding innovative cities, Xu Xianping is particularly optimistic about Shenzhen. "Shenzhen can be said to have moved from the factor-driven and investment-driven past to an innovation-driven development path." He then listed a set of Shenzhen data: its R&D investment accounts for 4.02% of GDP, which is twice the national average. , equivalent to the level of South Korea, which ranks second in the world; Shenzhen's strategic emerging industries account for 35% of GDP and maintain an annual growth rate of 20%, while the national average accounts for less than 8%; Shenzhen's GDP in the past five years GDP has doubled and fiscal revenue has quadrupled, but its investment rate is only 17%, which is equivalent to the level of developed countries; in addition, what is particularly popular with ordinary people is that its annual average PM2.5 is only 33.6. Shenzhen people very happy.

In addition, for green cities, Xu Xianping suggested the development of compact cities, that is, intensive land use, and public transportation first; smart cities should make good use of the organic combination of the Internet of Things, big data, and space systems; and humanistic cities should look at history and culture. To interpret urban development, museums and cultural facilities in particular need to be taken seriously.

At present, my country's average annual GDP is more than 7,000 US dollars. In another five years, my country's per capita annual GDP will reach about 13,000 US dollars. According to Yang Kaizhong, secretary-general of Peking University and president of the China Regional Science Association, we are entering a new era of pursuing quality of life.

What should you do at this time? His suggestion is to create livable cities. Yang Kaizhong revealed that someone had proposed building Beijing into a livable city a long time ago. However, a careful reading of the Beijing Urban Master Plan approved by the State Council in 2005 shows that

Beijing is positioned as the national capital. “Although a livable city is mentioned in the text, it is only regarded as one-sixth of the city’s goal, and it is not considered at all. Rise to the position of overseeing the overall situation."

He pointed out that currently our country has clearly stated that it is Hangzhou that establishes a city based on urban quality, because it wants to become a creative city and an innovative city. Hangzhou's model is "talent + capital", which has become our national or local strategy. However, in the process of building a livable city, there are still many problems. For example, we should increase the intensity of local public goods, change the overly single consumption center, and pay attention to the suburbanization of industries, production suburbanization, and urbanization of residential centers.

This forum is hosted by the Urban China Initiative, a research institution founded in 2010 that is a collaboration between Columbia University, Tsinghua University and McKinsey and is committed to providing solutions for urban development. During the period, the Urban China Plan also launched two new books, "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for World Scientific and Technological Revolution and Industrial Transformation Trends and Their Impact" and "National New Urbanization Indicator System and Research on Several Issues." The former is a major research topic in the early stage of the "13th Five-Year Plan" commissioned by the National Development and Reform Commission. It is one of the only two books published this year among nearly a hundred research topics commissioned in the early stage of the "13th Five-Year Plan".

Original article:

https://web.archive.org/web/20230909225152/http:/paper.people.com.cn/zgcsb/html/2015-12/07/content_1639627.htm

徐宪平：人的城镇化迫在眉睫

■中国城市报记者 张阿嫱

《 中国城市报 》（ 2015年12月07日　第 11 版）

“以人为本，就是要逐步的破解城乡中国的二元体制，破解城市内部的老居民和新居民，在基本公共服务上不均等的二元矛盾。”11月27日，国家发展和改革委员会原副主任徐宪平在2015城市中国计划年度论坛上指出，要逐步破除户籍制度的壁垒，就要走人的城镇化。

而刚刚出台的“十三五”规划建议，也再次强调了要推进以人为核心的新型城镇化。

“本质上讲，城镇化是伴随着工业化发展，第二、第三产业向城镇集聚，农村人口向城镇转移，城镇的规模不断扩大、数量不断增加，这样一个自然的历史进程。”在徐宪平看来，推行人的城镇化，就是要致力于包容城市、创新城市、绿色城市、智慧城市、人文城市这五方面的建设。

“包容城市建设的首要任务在‘十三五’规划建议中已经提出，就是要加快提高服务户籍人口。”徐宪平指出，包容城市的概念由联合国人居署提出，强调城市发展的过程中，要实现公平和效力的均衡、统一，为所有居民提供均等的就业创业机会、基本的公共服务产品。

“十三五”规划建议中指出，目前中国城镇的常住人口有7.5亿人，其中有2.5亿人是农民工及其家属。也就是说，中国约有1/3的人口不能在城市落户，不能享受到城镇居民的公共服务，也没有相应的市民权利。

“我觉得包容城市的建设，首要任务就是让常居城市的这些农业转移人口落户，所以现在提出到2020年，有1亿人要落户。”徐宪平预测，到2020年，农民工人口将达3.2亿左右。其中1亿人落户，另外2亿人则通过居住证制度，享受其应有的公共服务。

当然，徐宪平的这番期待还有一本经济账在里面。他指出，一个农民变成一个居民，其收入增加3倍，而消费业也增加3倍。“我看到去年，农民工年均月工资是2846元，但消费只有1000元，那些钱哪去了呢？很多都是寄回了老家。”徐宪平认为，让农民工不再成为城市过客，将对社会经济的发展非常大。

对于创新城市建设，徐宪平解释，就是把创新作为城市发展的主要驱动力。世界上的创新城市大致分为工业、科技、服务、文化四大类，美国的硅谷，是科技创新城市的样板；而法国的巴黎，则是文化创新的典范。

对于创新城市，徐宪平特别看好深圳。“深圳可以说，现在已从过去的要素驱动、投资驱动真正走向了创新驱动的发展道路。”他接着列了一组深圳数据：其研发投入占GDP比重是4.02，是全国平均水平的2倍，相当于排在世界第二位韩国的水平；深圳市的战略新兴产业占GDP比重35%，并且每年保持20%的增长速度，而全国平均占比才不到8%；这五年深圳的GDP翻了一番，财政收入翻了两番，但是它的投资率只有17%，这相当于发达国家的水平；另外，特别让老百姓喜欢的，其PM2.5全年平均只有33.6，深圳人民很幸福。

此外，针对绿色城市，徐宪平建议要发展紧凑城市，即土地集约化利用，另外要公交先行；智慧城市要利用好物联网、大数据和空间系统的有机结合；人文城市，则要从历史文化的角度来解读城市发展，特别是博物馆和文化设施要引起重视。

目前，我国年均GDP为7000多美金，再过五年，我国的人均年GDP将会达到1.3万美金左右。这在北京大学秘书长、中国区域科学协会会长杨开忠看来，我们正在走入追求生活质量的新时期。

这个时候应该做什么？他的建议是打造宜居城市。杨开忠透露，很早之前就有人提议把北京建立成宜居城市。然而细读2005年国务院批复的北京市城市总体规划可知，给北京的定位在国家首都，“虽然在文本里提到了宜居城市，但仅仅作为一个城市目标的1/6来去看待，根本没有上升到总揽全局的位置”。

他指出，目前我们国家明确提出来，以城市品质来立市的，是杭州，因为它要搞创意城市、创新型城市。杭州的模式是“人才+资本”，这已经成为我们国家或地方的战略。然而在建设宜居城市的

过程中，还有很多问题，比如应加大地方性公共品的力度，改变过于单一的消费中心，且要注意产业郊区化，生产郊区化，居住中心城市化。

此论坛由城市中国计划主办，该研究机构于2010年创建，由哥伦比亚大学、清华大学和麦肯锡三个单位共同合作，致力于为城市发展提供方案。期间，城市中国计划还进行了《“十三五”世界科技革命与产业变革趋势及其影响》和《国家新型城镇化指标体系及若干问题研究》两本新书的发布会。而前者是其受国家发改委委托的 “十三五”规划前期研究重大课题，是近百项“十三五”规划前期委托研究课题中，今年率先出版的唯一两本书之一。